

The Wichita Evening Eagle

Kansas Historical Society

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WICHITA, KANSAS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

WHOLE NO. 2479.

The Greatest Slaughter Shoe Sale On Earth.

On account of the immense crowd at the store yesterday hundreds of people could not be waited on. We have decided to continue the Great Slaughter Sale just one week longer, so that everyone can get the benefit of the greatest bargains in shoes ever offered in Wichita.

Ladies' slippers, former price \$1.50 to \$2.00, down to \$1.00. 10 different styles to select from.

Ladies' slippers, former price \$2.00 to \$2.50, down to \$1.50. This includes tan slippers.

Ladies' slippers, former price \$3 to \$5, tomorrow \$2 to \$2.75. This includes Prince Albert, Nullifier, Princess' Bootie and Jewel Nullifier, in black and tan. Children's tan and red shoes at 50 cents.

Ladies' red slippers reduced from \$3 to \$1. Men's shoes—Burt and Mear's, \$7.50 French Calf down to \$4.

Fine American Calf, hand made, reduced from \$5 to \$2.75.

Tan shoes, in Russia and Goat at half price.

All men's low cut shoes at half price, with nine different styles to select from. 200 pair ladies' hand turned button shoes, reduced Saturday from \$4 to \$2.25.

THE City Shoe Store CO.

156 North Main St.



Original \$150 Price. A \$50 Cut. \$100 Cash.

For the next ten days will purchase a high grade of the '93 pattern

IMPERIAL BICYCLE.

With pneumatic tires and dust-proof bearings, with all of the latest improvements. If you are looking for a snap act quick, send in your coin or call at our office and select your wheel.

Pianos and Organs

Cheaper than ever. Musical Instruments of all kinds at reduced prices.

Barnes & Newcomb

407 E. DOUGLAS.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

JACKSON & FRANKLIN'S. CHICAGO. Near Union Depot. Theaters, Postoffice, Boarding House, and all the latest improvements. Absolutely fire proof. Elevators, electric lights, and all the latest improvements. Rooms, \$1.00 per day. Children 50c. to \$1.00.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The imports of specie at this port for the week were \$1,161,449, of which \$1,151,515 were in gold and \$109,934 in silver. The exports of specie were \$1,003,670, of which \$1,001,670 were in gold and \$2,000 in silver. The silver went to Europe; all the gold to the B. H. M. The imports, exclusive of B. H. M., were \$12,802,350, of which \$2,612,947 were in gold and \$10,189,403 in silver.

Greatest Sale on Record

Our Original Big 9 CENT SALE

Our Great 9 cent Sale, the boom sale of 1893. Greatest in values, largest in size, longest on record of any sale ever before the public before. We are daily told we have more big bargains, better values, a dollar will go much farther and our store is the only store in town that is always crowded. You can readily see for yourself where the real bargains are every day in the year. This week we will place on sale a car load of tinware, etc., we promised last week. We only say this to you; what we say in newspapers we make good at our store and a great deal can be seen at our store that we haven't said in newspapers.

WE are now having a Muslin Underwear Sale for Ladies, Misses and Children, that will surprise the natives. Come and see Prices and Qualities.

Tinware Sale.

- 2 Wash Bowls for 9c
- 1 large Wash Bowl for 9c
- 2 1 qt covered buckets for 9c
- 1 2 qt covered bucket for 7c
- 1 3 qt covered bucket for 9c
- 1 4 qt covered bucket for 12c
- 5 1 pt milk pans for 9c
- 3 1 qt milk pans for 9c
- 2 3 qt milk pans for 9c
- 1 8 or 10 qt milk pan for 9c
- 5 pie plates for 9c
- 4 pie plates for 9c
- 3 pie plates for 9c
- 4 pint cups for 9c
- 1 2 qt coffee pot for 9c
- 1 big sauce pan, lipped, for 9c
- 1 3 qt deep stew pan for 9c

Great sale Childrens Mull Hats, Lace Caps, Silk Hats starts at 9c and upwards. The best bargains you will ever see.

See the line of fine wash robes at 1.49, 2.49, 2.99, 3.99.

A SALE of Mens, Boys and Childrens Clothing, Hats and Caps, Mens and Ladies fine Shoes at prices way below any house on earth, no matter where it is.

New Items Again

- 1 elegant call bell for 9c
- 1 large hammer for 9c
- 1 large hatchet for 12c
- 1 pair cuff buttons, 2 collar buttons, 1 scarf pin for 9c
- 1 Thimble for 9c
- 4 pair shears for 9c
- 3 pair medium shears for 9c
- 2 pair larger shears for 9c
- 3 spools blk 100 yd silk for 9c
- 1 elegant whisk broom for 9c
- 2 pair 4x5 shelf brackets for 8c
- 1 pair 5x6 shelf brackets for 9c
- 1 pair 7x9 shelf bracket for 9c
- 2 good tack hammers for 9c
- 3 small tack hammers for 9c
- 14 papers 8 oz tacks for 9c
- 3 tea balls for 9c
- 1 larger tea ball for 8c
- 15 spools Emb silk for 9c
- Largest linen towel you ever saw for 9c
- Largest Turkish towel you ever saw for 9c
- Some Linen and Turkish 9c

A Millinery Sale including untrimmed and trimmed Hats, Flowers, Brides, Ornaments; not a half price nor a cost sale but a general clearing up sale that kills all kinds of competition.

SHOES.

A Big Sale of Fine Shoes. MEN'S—all sizes; all styles. 7.50 kind 4.19 5.00 kind 3.19 6.00 kind 3.99 4.50 kind 2.99 5.50 kind 3.49 4.00 kind 2.99 All fine custom made shoes. LADIES' SHOES: 6.00 kind 3.49 5.50 kind 3.29 4.50 kind 3.16 4.00 kind 2.98 LADIES' OXFORDS: 4.00 kind 1.99 3.00 kind 1.89 4.50 kind 2.29 2.50 kind 1.49 White Duck 1.29 Kid Points. 1500 yds new laces now going for 9 cents. 1000 yds new laces now going for 2 for 9 cents. Big sale black silk laces floundings 49 upwards. Greatest values you ever seen, after these, no more. New lines wash goods received now going for 9 cents.

GLOBE, 150-152 N. Main st M. B. COHN

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

TOLEDO, O., July 8.—A. C. King & Co. of this city have received reports within the past four days from 2,631 reliable grain dealers and millers, covering every section of the six principal wheat states, producing two-thirds of the total crop. The indications from these reports are that they will furnish about 150,000,000 bushels this year, as against 230,000,000 bushels in 1892. Ohio has the best, and a very favorable prospect. It is the only one of the six states which will have a large crop as a year ago. Indiana promises an average crop; Michigan, nearly an average; Missouri, two-thirds, and Illinois, a trifle less than two-thirds. Kansas raised 7,000,000 bushels last year, but this year will have only half of an average crop. Three-fifths of the reports say that the prospect is for an average yield or better. About 5 per cent report the crop almost a total failure. These come from Kansas and Illinois. New wheat will not move freely as early as usual. The lake wheat has been little before the latter part of July. Over 62 per cent of the reports say that the farmers will hold or are not disposed to sell at the present low prices.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Taking the country as a whole, we have had a week of fairly good conditions. We have had some local storms which have damaged standing crops, but which have interfered to a certain extent with the gathering of the winter wheat harvest. But all things considered, we have done fairly well. A general survey of the corn belt would be timely and beneficial. In southern Illinois the wheat is now all in shock. The weather has been dry, and the crop is in excellent condition. They find the yield per acre is less than they anticipated a short time ago. The winter wheat harvest in central Illinois is still in progress. The crop has run down greatly during the last three weeks. Some fields were struck with rust, and all are more or less blighted, caused by a small insect in the first joint below the head. Many fields that gave promise of twenty to twenty-five bushels an acre will not make fifteen, and a poor sample at that. Farmers will not be sellers of new wheat until prices advance materially. The result of the harvest has quite changed their minds with regard to selling their crop. In some localities they will not have much more than enough for seed and home consumption. In northern Indiana farmers have commenced cutting wheat. It looks as if the largest percentage of the crop would be threshed from the shock. In central Indiana farmers have been cutting wheat quite freely this week. The quality promises to be fair, and the yield per acre not up to what it was last year. Southern Indiana reports about all the wheat now in shock. A great deal of wheat will be threshed from the shock. The first threshing shows a yield less than an average. The yield promises to be disappointing, as there is more or less complaint of wheat not filling out. In northern Ohio fully two-thirds of the winter wheat is in shock, and the wheat has been secured in good order. The quality will be good and the yield fair. Farmers sold off enough old wheat to make room for the new crop. In southern Ohio wheat is all in shock. The crop varies considerably, both as to quantity and quality, and there are some complaints of black rust. Farmers in eastern Missouri up to July 1 thought they were going to have a good crop of wheat on the average. But black rust developed on the stem and straw, and in many localities they were not able to get up to what it was last year. Southern Missouri reports a similar condition of things. The yield is extremely variable, from nothing to fifteen bushels an acre, and thousands of acres of wheat not cut, which had been ruined by rust. Harvest has been under full headway this week in central Kansas. The largest

THE POMEROY TORNADO.

POMEROY, Ia., July 8.—Forty-four is now the number of the dead at Pomeroiy. It is one of the saddest scenes ever witnessed, and even the strongest are compelled to turn away from some of the sights at the city hall hospital, where the worst of the 100 wounded now are. Every dwelling now standing can well be termed a hospital, as all have been thrown wide open and from two to eight wounded are being kept in each. Little Charles Rusea, a 4-year-old boy, died at midnight. Governor Hoar is on the ground, and is doing all in his power for the comfort of the wounded. Physicians and nurses are badly needed. Ten physicians are all that are here today, and calls cannot be promptly answered. The neighboring cities and towns are providing nurses liberally, but more are needed. Of the injured from twelve to twenty more will die. Reports are being hourly received from the rural districts. It seems that the storms struck the Pomeroiy section of Iowa, and followed closely the Illinois Central railroad, cutting a swath from one-fourth to one-half mile wide and completely demolishing everything in its path for a distance of sixty miles. The total number of deaths from the storm thus far heard from reaches sixty-three. The work of burying the dead at Pomeroiy has commenced. Seventeen were laid away late yesterday afternoon, and today twenty more will be buried. A number of bodies have been shipped away. The scenes are heartrending as relatives of the victims gaze upon their dead. Two hundred and eighty residences were swept completely off the face of the earth, and not a board is left. Hardly a residence remains untouched, and the business portion of Pomeroiy is a sad sight. It can be said with truth that Pomeroiy is no more. The dead carcasses of horses, cattle and hogs are being cleared up from the rubbish and buried. Company of Fort Dodge, assisted by companies from Storm Lake and Perry, are on guard night and day. It seems that as many as five hundred bodies have been shipped away from staying about. The seven churches of the city were all demolished, and no services will be held tomorrow. It is sad to see the total amount of damage done by the tornado in the state is conservatively estimated at \$80,000. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—A carload of supplies of all kinds was sent from here to Pomeroiy this morning, with a half dozen surgeons and a number of helpers. A meeting was held this forenoon and committees were appointed to solicit a large relief fund.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO, July 8.—President Tracy of the National Republican League announces the following appointments: Sub-committee of executive committee—Joseph H. Manley of Maine, William L. Taylor of Indiana, James A. Blanchard of New York, T. E. Byrne of Minnesota, H. E. Tipke of Illinois, William E. Healey of Kentucky, Isaac Trumbo of California, H. M. Cooper of Arkansas, J. Henry Gould of Massachusetts, M. W. Burdett of Ohio, Henry M. Heigh of Michigan, J. E. Haines of Nebraska, J. M. Miller of Kansas, E. J. Boyd of Illinois, and S. R. Hawkins of New York. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—E. M. Smith of Alabama. ADVISORY MEMBERS—John M. Thurston of Nebraska, James S. Clarkson of Iowa. Committee on southern question—Judge Pray of Iowa, T. P. Golden of Texas, O. L. Rosecrans of Wisconsin, H. H. Gardner of Ohio, E. S. Arnold of Tennessee, John F. Fanagan of Missouri, L. J. McCauley of Pennsylvania, W. S. Ball of North Carolina, H. D. E. Clay of Virginia.

COLONEL A. A. HARRIS.

PORT SCOTT, Pa., July 8.—Colonel A. A. Harris, widely known as a stalwart Democrat of Kansas, has decided to leave the state and take up his residence in Duluth, Minn.

Longest on Record—Our Big 9 CENT SALE

Every day adds New Bargains and Larger Crowds—It is a Wonder. Come and See.

A WARM ICICLE.

SENATOR SHERMAN REPLIES TO A COLORADO WINDBAG.

The Ohio Financier Denounces J. H. Platt of Denver as a Willful and Malicious Liar.

The Charge That the Demonstration Act of 1873 Was Smuggled Through Congress Again Refuted.

Secretary Morton in Favor of Depriving Congressmen of the Privilege of Furnishing Seeds at the Expense of the Taxpayers—The Most Impetuous Law Also Thought to be Unnecessary.

The Prevention of Cholera.

CHICAGO, July 8.—"That man ought to be hanged. He knows that he is lying when he makes the statement that he does, and covertly insinuates that honorable men have been guilty of dishonest and scoundrelly acts."

These words came with wrath from Senator John Sherman, as he was about to take the train for his home at Mansfield, O., and were drawn out by the charge brought against him and others by James H. Platt, president of the Denver Paper Mills company of Denver, in a newspaper communication. The charge is in connection with the passage by congress of the law of 1873 demonetizing silver, known as the demonetization act. Mr. Platt, in effect, charged that Senator Sherman, while acting as a member of the conference committee on the bill, did, in conjunction with other members of the committee, surreptitiously insert a clause in one section of the bill abolishing the free coinage of silver; that he smuggled it through both houses in a bill, unopposed by any member of the house, or even President Grant when he signed the bill, had the faintest suspicion that such a clause was in the bill. Mr. Platt further intimated that advantage was taken of this secret clause by members of the conference committee, for speculating purposes, and that, and were pretty generally laughed at by men of both parties. Why, so eminent a Democrat as Abraham S. Hewitt of New York, when a member of the house, investigated the charges when they were first given currency, and made a strong report to the house to the effect that there was not a word of truth in the charges.

REFORMER MORTON. WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary Morton is preparing to strike a vital blow at the seed-distribution privilege of congressmen. He is also entertaining a scheme to charge the cost of meat inspection upon the packers. As for the distribution of seeds by members of congress, the idea of its abolishment was under serious consideration last year jointly by Secretary Rusk and Representative Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, of the house. The privilege originated in a desire to propagate superior varieties of flowers and vegetables, but for years has simply amounted to a system of courting the good opinions of voters by congressmen at the expense of the taxpayers, until now no discrimination whatever is exercised by the agricultural department. No special species of seed have been made up for years.

The commonest varieties, many of which have long lost their vitality, are made up into packages at an expense of \$300 a year, and are distributed to congressmen going through the hands of congressmen in the shape of prize packages, and the remainder being distributed under the supervision of the agricultural department. It is claimed that the latter distribution has been of some value, because the seeds have been selected and distributed in large enough quantities for a reasonable test, and have been given to agricultural colleges and experiment stations, where the results were carefully observed and reported to the department.

It is doubtful if members of congress will be disposed to abandon the distribution, which enables them to compliment their constituents at the expense of the taxpayers, but Secretary Morton will lay the matter before the committee on appropriations, and present strong arguments for saving this \$300,000 of public expenditure.

The secretary has addressed a circular letter to all the packing houses where microscopic inspection is going on, asking whether they are actually exporting meats to countries which demand certificates of inspection; and in a supplementary circular inspection to facilitate the sale of American meats in Europe, and whether there is any good reason why packers and shippers should not pay the cost of inspection, just as brewers and distillers pay for the stamp of their goods. The latter clause is likely to bring an answer to the effect that it was due to the fact that secretary is recommending that the law be made discretionary, and that where inspection by microscopists is granted it shall be at the expense of the packer. The argument used by the secretary in favor of doing away with the inspection at the expense of the government is that inspection has not helped the export of meats.

Major Brock, late chief of the bureau of statistics, says that the meat inspection service was of enormous benefit. The exports increased to a remarkable extent the first year, though they showed no increase the second year. This was due to the fact that Europe did not require as many of our products as usual, and not to any discrimination against our inspected meats.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Dr. Walker Kempster, who for some time has been traveling about as the accredited agent of the United States government for the study of cholera and its prevention, is approaching the completion of his voluminous and important report. His mission was mainly to study the means of preventing the disease; the investigation of its medical aspect was only a secondary point. Speaking generally of the results of his investigation, Dr. Kempster said: "The prevention of cholera is not a theory, but an absolute scientific certainty. To those who will study the disease, and do it with one of my purposes. One of the most important subjects was to investigate the conditions by which cholera is spread, and to find out the means by which it might be brought and what precautions would best prevent its coming. Many would have been killed by cholera if it had not been prevented by these means."

purpose. I traveled over a large part of Europe, went to Egypt and Turkey, and visited the Indian islands. The superior system of the European powers for dealing with the matter is apparent. Appropriations which would be considered here very liberal are made to the schools and scientists who are the best qualified to carry on the work.

"The home of the cholera, as everybody knows, is India. Every seventh year when the Mohammedan pilgrims in their pilgrimages to Mecca a wave of cholera is started abroad which reaches an important part of the world. In the streets of Mecca there would be comparatively little danger of a cholera invasion of Europe. But her interests oppose such a solution of the problem. Her interests in India are assured only so long as she humors the religious customs of the natives.

Dr. Kempster holds that it is possible to keep the cholera from a city when the surrounding towns are tainted, or to keep it from any house in an infected city. But the expense is great, and the government exceeds the expense. In illustration of this he told of a house in Hamburg which was barred from the outside world during the plague. All provisions were taken in and cooked in the house, and the food was cooked at once and the wrappings burned. All inmates of the house escaped safely, although men were dropping down and lying in the streets outside. By proper precautions every physician who worked in the hospitals escaped disease.

"Cholera must be beaten," remarked the doctor, putting it epigrammatically. "The germ must be taken into the stomach. If people realize this and guard themselves accordingly they can escape in case the germs should reach this country."

THE QUEBEC BOURBONS.

The Christian Endeavor Delegates Get Into Trouble at Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 8.—This has been the most eventful day far of the Christian Endeavor convention. It was eventful because of the incident on the Champ d'Mars last night, in which some of the Endeavorers were stoned. This morning the matter was freely discussed and commented upon by the delegates, who were not alone in their discussion of the matter, for it was brought up by President Clark in one of the sessions, and the convention's sympathy was at once withdrawn from the delegate who had given rise to the row by boldly stating that "the mother of Christ was an abandoned woman." This statement, it is asserted was made by one of the Colorado delegates, but his name has not been ascertained.

Rev. Mr. Karmacher, a Hindu delegate, by making an attack on Catholicism, today brought around the approaches to the tent and drill hall a lot of tract distributors. These were of the order of the ones they passed around to the Christian Endeavorers. "What Do Catholics Believe? There is a large class of Catholics who cannot believe our religion is true, because it appears to them too good to be true." "Popery and the Apostles; or, The Bible Book" was another tract, and the words, "Long live Pius IX, successor of the apostles," "Purgatory" was the title of the last one.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

MONTREAL, July 8.—Another series of prayer meetings, five in number, was held in the churches of this city this morning on the part of the delegates to the annual convention of Christian Endeavor societies. They were followed during the morning by meetings in the drill hall and the tent, at both of which there was a full attendance.

President Clark then made an address deprecating last night's occurrence. "Some statements were made and some sentiments uttered for which this convention is not responsible. I speak for you all, when I say that there has been no intention or desire on the part of this convention to insult any one, to hurt any other's religious feelings or to decry their creed. It is not our business to do this. If we show it by rising."

The whole audience rose and cheered. After several speeches on missionary work the delegates were divided into the different denominational rallying points for a young people's rally. A terrific rain-storm caused the abandonment of the tent and the speakers were engaged, and the program was carried out in St. James' Methodist church, presided over by President Clark and twenty-seven ministers. The speakers were Rev. J. I. Campbell of New York.

The convention meeting in the drill hall this evening was grand and well attended. This step having been taken because of the rumors and talk about the Champ d'Mars meeting. But the address of President Clark was perfectly satisfactory and removed all suspicion of any intentional insult had been intended by the visitors.

The hall was literally packed. Secretary Bair presided, and the roll call of states was the first business. The winner of the local committee's banner for 1893 was announced. "Missionary Endeavor" was the trophy. George A. Wells of Minneapolis then delivered an address on "International Fellowship." The holding of the convention in French and English, Quebec, he considered wonderful. The welcome of the Roman Catholic clergies and the respect shown by the French Canadian press was a great and peaceful triumph.

At this juncture events outside the hall were not bearing out the speaker's remarks. Three hundred French students and quartermen marched up to the doors of the hall, bearing a couple of French flags. The policemen captured the flags, tossed the heads of the leaders together, and, after a slight skirmish with the would-be rioters, dispersed them. Shortly after 10 o'clock the meeting dispersed without any collision with the mob.

CORNELL'S VICTORY.

MUSKIEGAN, Minn., July 8.—Cornell won the Varsity eight-oared race from the Pennsylvania eight last night, crossing in 2:40 by three lengths. The crowd witnessing the great event was the most enthusiastic rowing crowd ever seen in this part of the country, and the race was received with a wave of enthusiasm from one contingent and disappointed silence from the other. The race was won on its merits, the death and action of the Pennsylvanians being the death of the Pennsylvanians. Cornell started at thirty-eight strokes, but dropped to thirty-six, while Pennsylvania held an average of thirty-four. The race was dashed in utter darkness.

A CLOUD-BURST.

BARABO, Wis., July 8.—A deluge of water, such as never before was seen in this vicinity, fell here last night, flooding almost the entire city. Sawmills and outcrops are floating through the town. From among the people and in some places a heavy rain is reported in this vicinity, and the rain in the North is reported to be a deluge. The deluge is reported to be a deluge.